

National Republican.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
SATURDAY.—NOV. 15, 1862.

GEN. BURNSIDES' ARMY.

Some gentlemen, who returned yesterday from Warrenton, and who had had good opportunities for judging of the condition of things in Gen. Burnside's army, report very favorably upon it in all respects. The soldiers are in fine spirits, and in extraordinary health. There is less sickness than ever before, thus demonstrating what has been demonstrated a thousand times, that it is the best confinement of camps which enfeebles men, and not the fatigues and excitement of marching and of impending battles. The Army of the Potowmack has advanced, and is under the command of a general who means to do something. It is this which impresses the soldier with new life and energy.

There is the most cordial good feeling towards Gen. Burnside among both officers and men. Here and there an officer has resigned from pretended indignation at the removal of Gen. McClellan, but they are a class of officers who have long been seeking an excuse for throwing up their commissions, to avoid the risks of fighting. The more resignations there are of that description the better for the army.

The enemy is known to be in force at Culpeper, but his main body is believed to be at Gordonsville. Gen. Jackson is in the Valley, prepared for mischief generally, to strike through the Blue Ridge gaps upon the flank of Gen. Burnside's army, or to make raids into or towards Pennsylvania, as occasion may offer. He will find his position in the Valley an uncomfortable one, after his communication with Richmond, by the Virginia Central railroad, is cut off.

The railroad from Alexandria to Warrenton is in fair working order, and the forwarding of supplies to the army is being pushed to the utmost. The country about Warrenton furnishes supplies in a manner which will be perfectly surprising to those who have talked about starving the South. The army clique, which is now depressed, resisted a movement upon Richmond a year ago, upon the ground that an advancing army "must carry along with it every pound of forage needed for its animals." At the very time they said this, every reconnoissance pushed out from Washington, returned loaded with supplies, and now at this day, after another year of war, hay can be bought at indefinite quantities within ten miles of Warrenton, at from thirteen to fifteen dollars per ton, or at two-thirds what it costs the Government to buy it here.

COTTON.

The English papers publish a report made on the 13th of August last, by Mr. Burch, the English Consul at Charleston, (S.C.), upon the quantity of cotton on hand at the South.

He estimates the crop of 1861 at 2,750,000 bales, and that of this quantity 1,000,000 bales had been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the Union forces. This is a much lower estimate of the crop than has usually been made, and is, we believe, a very great exaggeration of the amount destroyed.

The crop of this year, some of it yet picked, Mr. Burch estimates at 1,750,000 bales. He says, however, that the estimates ordinarily made are lower, and some of them not higher than a million of bales.

Upon one point, that of the quantity which he believed had succeeded in running through blockade, it may be supposed that Mr. Burch is well informed, and especially as a large part of this business is done from the port of Charleston. Mr. Burch estimates this quantity at fifty thousand bales, which is not large, considering the temptation of the enormous profits which are made whenever the cotton embargo is successfully evaded.

Up to the while, Mr. Burch concluded that the quantity on hand at the South, with the crop of this year, would amount to 3,950,000, or in round numbers, four million bales.

This is just about the position, as to the quantity of cotton, that the South would have been in at this time if there had been no rebellion and no war, but these events have made the quantity worth much more in both value and price, if it could only be brought out to market.

HERO WORSHIP.

There is something truly pleasing and commendable in the respect and high appreciation which a great and enlightened people bestow upon lofty genius, great services in the field, or in the Halls of Legislature; but the idolizing of men who have achieved nothing of moment in any department, besides a people either wilfully blind, or madly infatuated under the leadership of designing demagogues. It was natural that the people of this country, when the war broke out, should look for the coming man, the general that could organize and lead our army to victory. It was natural, also, that the people should rally around the individual whose early efforts gave promise that he was the great leader, whose generalship would save the country. It is not wisdom, but folly, to cling to any man whatever may have been his early promise, who, on trial, shows conclusively that he is not, from want of capacity or some other cause, able to lead the army to the successful issues of battle.

There has been much effort to make great generals out of very small men; to conclude not only without evidence, but against evidence, that this man or that is a hero, who had furnished, by his acts, no satisfactory proof of his title to such a meet of honor. We see the results of this ill-timed exaltation of men to high and responsible positions, who are in no wise, however honest and patriotic they may be, competent to the tasks they have undertaken.

We trust now, that this folly on the part of the people is at an end, and that the politicians who shall hereafter attempt to make great generals out of very small capital, for Presidential and buckstering purposes, will be ignored, at the start.

What the country wants is a general who can and will lead our armies to victory; a man that can whip old Stonewall Jackson, and who will do it. The mass of the people do not care who or what he is, what his politics are, or have been. A true to antecedents and to present political notions, so that he can fight and whip "Old Stonewall."

God send us the man who can do it, and do it at once! We have full confidence in General Burnside, and we now believe he is the man who will achieve victories in Virginia. We may be mistaken. When we are we shall say so. We have none of that blind faith in men, none of that hero worship for sinister ends, which should lead us to prefer the reputation of a general in our army, whoever he may be, to the welfare and salvation of our country. We, therefore, go for change till we get the right man if it have to be done every month.

Let us have a general who can defeat Jackson and Lee and Longstreet with their taunting

mation hordes, and capture them, or send them howling back to Richmond.

If, with our superior numbers and with everything that is necessary to constitute a fine army, we have no general that can do this, the sooner we know it the better.

Proscription has well nigh been our ruin. We trust that the time past will have sufficed to have delayed the decisive blow. Let them be poured out now thick and fast upon the head of this rebellion.

From the N. Y. Evening Post.—
IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

England's Non-Intervention Policy—Commodore Wilkes Justified.

The steamship City of Baltimore arrived here last night, from Liverpool October 29th and Queenstown on the 31st. Her news, four days later than previous advices, is important. Lord Lyons, it is confidently asserted, returns to this country with instructions to assure our Government of the non-interference of England in the question of the war. The city article of the London Times of October 27, says:

"It is understood that Lord Lyons, who has sailed to-day in the *Sparta*, on his return to Washington, will be the most full power that may tend to promote a permanent return of peace, either through a restoration of the Union on the old or any new basis, or an agreement for a friendly separation, she will, meanwhile, individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from her course of non-interference."

The London Globe says:

"There is great improbability of any cause of political differences between the Government of Washington and our own. As to Captain Wilkes, he has done his duty, and the fair bounds of his responsibility, and his conduct, which may tend to promote a permanent return of peace, either through a restoration of the Union on the old or any new basis, or an agreement for a friendly separation, she will, meanwhile, individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from her course of non-interference."

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The London Times contains a letter from Captain Horn, commanding the steamship *Gladiator*, at Bermuda. According to his statement, the island of Bermuda was effectively blockaded by the Federal squadron. The accompanying article of the *Gladiator* is as follows:

"The Island of Bermuda is the most favored spot in the world for a naval station, and is admirably suited for that purpose. The *Gladiator*, a powerful iron-clad, has been ordered to heave to. The only British man-of-war at Bermuda was the *Desperate*. Captain Horn is of opinion that the coaling must have been mere pretence, as the squadron was only four days from Fortress Monroe, and that the quantity of coals taken on board by the three vessels was not sufficient to coal one, had it really needed them."

The Times editorially says:

"It is certainly not for our interest, as a nation, that the海上 right of search and the Federal fleet have actually assumed their privileges. It would be impolite, as well as unjust, to interfere with their proceedings, and we must say that, with the exception, possibly, of the case of the *Gladiator*, they do not appear to have materially overstepped their rights. If, then, as we should be disposed to believe, he did little more than press their privileges as far as possible under the provocation given them by a bribe, master and traffic, we think we may as well make allowance for their temptation, and put ourselves in their place before we pronounce upon their conduct. We are by no means sure, as yet, that the Federals have done, in this matter, anything more than, under similar circumstances, should have done without any scruples at all."

In the city article, also, the *Times* refers to the affair, and says:

"The idea that Commodore Wilkes may intend to renew his experiments in international law, and that he has again assumed his prerogatives, and the Federals have not yet fully recovered from their privilages. It would be impolite, as well as unjust, to interfere with their proceedings, and we must say that, with the exception, possibly, of the case of the *Gladiator*, they do not appear to have materially overstepped their rights. If, then, as we should be disposed to believe, he did little more than press their privileges as far as possible under the provocation given them by a bribe, master and traffic, we think we may as well make allowance for their temptation, and put ourselves in their place before we pronounce upon their conduct. We are by no means sure, as yet, that the Federals have done, in this matter, anything more than, under similar circumstances, should have done without any scruples at all."

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